

and constitution, and by no means in robust health. He was already suffering from the incessant labor and exposure of the last few days and that long Friday night. His fatigue must have been great, and when the waves closed over his ship he was, in all probability, too much exhausted to struggle with the rest in that pool of drowning men for boats and life.

Everything that could be done by the best sea captains to save his ship was done to save this one. Brave hearts and strong arms and willing minds were on board. There was no lack of skill or of courage. Order and discipline were preserved to the last; and she went down under conduct that fills with unutterable sentiments of admiration.

Herndon was in the 44th year of his age. He was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, on the 25th day of October, 1813. He was the son of the late Dabney Herndon, of that place, and was the fifth of seven children—five sons and two daughters—of whom Mrs. Maury is the elder. He was named after Captain William Lewis, of the navy, who was lost at sea on board the United States brig Epervier. Lewis Herndon was left early an orphan, and entered the navy at the age of fifteen. Affectionate in disposition, soft and gentle in his manners, he was beloved of his own. He also won the love and esteem of his associates wherever he went, and became a favorite throughout the service.

None knew him better or loved him more than, respectively, his obedient servant,
M. F. MAURY,
Lieutenant United States Navy.
Hon. ISAAC TOUCY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

THE AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 31, 1857.

Curiosities of Literature.

The following extracts from letters under the sign manual of Mr. Buchanan, disclose the eminent consistency of this distinguished head of the great National Democratic party. That which Mr. Buchanan firmly maintained to be orthodox in 1848 and 1856, it strikes him with amazement in 1857 to find that any one should venture to assert:

JAMES BUCHANAN IN 1848.
"Having urged the adoption of the Missouri Compromise, the inference is irresistible, that Congress, in my opinion, possesses power to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories." (*Buchanan's Letter to Sanford.*)

JAMES BUCHANAN IN 1856.
"This legislation—the Kansas and Nebraska bill—is founded on principles as free government itself, and in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall exist within their limits."—*Acceptation of nomination for the Presidency.*

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN IN 1857.
"Slavery existed at that period [when the Kansas and Nebraska bill was passed] and still exists in Kansas under the Constitution of the United States. This point has at last been decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted, is a mystery. If a confederation of sovereign States acquire a new territory at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the parties can have no right to exclude the other from its engagement, by prohibiting them from taking into it whatever is recognized to be property by a common Constitution."—*Letter to Stillman.*

AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN.
For First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards, Henry Johnson, residence 409 K street.
For Georgetown, (The Embroidery),
For Sixth Ward, George T. Dyer.
For Fifth and Seventh Wards, MORTIMER SMALLWOOD.
HENRY BOYER, Agent for Alexandria.

PORTRAIT OF A "MODEL REPUBLIC" UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.
MURDERS, SUICIDES, ASSAULTS, BURLARIES, AND LARCENIES, AND ACCIDENTS OF ALL SORTS, FORM A GLOWING CHAPTER IN THE RECORDS OF THE DAY.
[N. Y. Correspondence Nat. Int.]

"THE RECORDS OF CRIME ARE BLACK ENOUGH THE PAST WEEK—NO LESS THAN SEVEN CASES OF MANSLAUGHTER AND A HEAVY CASE OF INFANTICIDE."

"NINE HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO BANKS HAVE SUSPENDED."

"MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN HAVE BEEN AND WILL BE THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT THIS WINTER."

"DESTITUTION AND DISTRESS STARE US IN THE FACE."

On the first page will be found a noble letter from Lieutenant Maury, in regard to the fate of the Central America and Lieutenant Herndon.

Gov. Walker has rejected the fraudulent votes, or returns, in the Oxford precinct, Johnson county, Kansas, by which it was intended to make the Legislature Democratic in both branches; and gives his reasons for so doing in a proclamation. He says that the rejection of these returns will change the political character of the Legislature.

BE ON YOUR GUARD.
The foreign party are cunning, artful, and unscrupulous, and will staff the ballot-boxes whenever they can. It may be one of their tricks to draw attention to Baltimore, and then operate largely in the counties, and out-of-the-way precincts. Look out, and be prepared for them every where.

FRAUDS INTENDED, BEWARE.
A Democrat became confidential and communicative with a Baltimorean, a day or two ago, supposing him to be a Democrat also, and informed him that they, the Democrats of this city, had arranged matters so as to secure the election of Bowie, to Congress, and to give the State ticket a good lift.

The plan, he said, was to take a gang of men up to Rockville, probably the night before the election; let them vote there early, and then start immediately for Hadenburg, to vote there; go on to Laurel and vote, and then take the cars for B. I. thore and vote there.

This, he assured the supposed Democrat, but true American, would certainly be accomplished; that they had the men and means, and the arrangements were all made.

We were put in possession of this scheme of intended fraud by the individual to whom it was communicated, who is a gentleman of character and veracity.

Similar arrangements have been made in Philadelphia and New York. All these parties will be armed "to the teeth."

A CALL FOR LABOR FROM THE SOUTH.—The Charleston Standard, referring to the number of laborers at the North turning out of employment by the pressure of the times, extends the following invitation:

It might be well for those to consider of the opportunities presented at the South; here the want of labor, and we have room for millions. Charleston district alone has timber enough for the employment of 50,000, while it would be difficult to find a more attractive field for labor than the garden farming district immediately adjacent to the city.

THE CONDITION OF WASHINGTON CITY.

We date the rise of murderous rowdism in this city with the rise of Know-Nothingism. Never before was the knife or revolver brought into general use in our hustings and elections. Never before was the triumph of a party proclaimed by the *feu de joie* of secreted fire-arms, drawn forth on every occasion, and recklessly discharged, though loaded with death-dealing shells. Thenceforth, to the downfall of Know-Nothingism—to the terrible catastrophe that marked its final overthrow—a reckless and murderous spirit prevailed, and every rowdy, of every age and every degree, donned his pistols and bowie-knives, and became in practice an outlaw, and in heart a murderer.—*The States.*

The *States* is a bold little paper; as fearless as the *Union*. It tells many wholesome truths, and judging by the above article, some very unwholesome untruths too. The *States* does not affirm that the party it sincerely calls *Know-Nothing* have themselves been the authors of all the "murderous rowdism" of which it speaks, but such is its insinuation. Without stating the fact positively, it throws, by implication, the whole blame upon the *Americans*. The writer is "Anxious to wound, and yet afraid to strike."

He knows—no one better than he—that, taken as a whole, the above paragraph is an unmitigated, malicious falsehood, and a base calumny. It is an unprovoked attack upon hundreds, and we may almost say thousands of our best, most upright, moral, law-abiding, and exemplary citizens. He knows well, that when *Americans* first appeared at the ballot-box as a party, and elected the late Mayor Towers and a large majority of the two branches of the city Legislature, there never was an election conducted more quietly, peaceably, and orderly anywhere. Not a single disturbance occurred during the day—not one.

But the foreigners in the city, and those Democrats and Whigs who had united and were with them cheek by jowl every night at Harmony Hall, could not brook or quietly bear defeat, and from that time they began to carry out that very system of "murderous rowdism" which had for years before been practised in Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Cincinnati, and other cities, by the *Locofoco* upon the *Whigs*, and which has been perpetrated here in this city and in Baltimore up to the present time, by the *foreign party*, aided by cut-throats and assassins driven out of Europe, and sheltered in the bosom of the "plunder party" which has need of their services, and triumphs by their votes.

The *Americans* have been again and again attacked by these foreign rowdies, and attempts are made at every election to stuff the ballot-boxes with foreign votes, so that *Americans* shall not rule America; and when they have defended themselves, and prevented the perpetration of the attempted frauds, the *Locofoco* press has instantly set up its howl of disappointment, and charged the *Americans* with committing the violence which their own lawless gangs of bullies brought about. The incendiary cries "Fire!" the thief "Stop thief!" and the murderer "Murder! murder!"

If *Americans* would tamely submit to all the insults and indignities attempted to be heaped upon them—they would, like the writer of the article in the *States*, bow their necks to a foreign yoke, and be grateful and thankful for a few crumbs tossed contemptuously to them, if they would be content to let their country and themselves be ruled by foreigners, all would go on as merry as a marriage feast; but it so happens that they have some little national pride left—a spark or two of the fire which burned in the bosoms of their ancestors in '76—of "the Boston tea-party," and will not meekly and cowardly become the vassals of those who came here beggars and have got fat, and saucy, impudent and audacious at their.

The writer in *The States* proceeds:—"Thousands of the people of Washington behold this condition of things with dismay, yet endure it with incredible impatience, until they thought they could no longer endure it; and they then elected to the office of Mayor a bold, fearless, and generous man, whom they knew to be capable of leading them in a great and salutary reform." And how was this wonderful paragon of a man elected? By the permanent citizens, property owners of Washington? No; but by the hundreds of imported foreigners employed here upon the public works to the exclusion of steady, capable, native-born Americans; foreigners who own not a cent's worth of property here, and never will, and who are quite willing to vote according to the wishes of the Government by which they are employed. With some thousand or fifteen hundred such voters, this wonderful man, this Alexander, Caesar, Cromwell, Napoleon, for boldness and fearlessness, obtained the meagre majority of 17 votes over his opponent, Mr. Hill, a worthy, modest, exemplary citizen, respected and esteemed by all who knew him, and against whom not a word could be said. Thus was this immaculate Mayor elected. A year afterwards, an election came on for Aldermen and members of the Council, when a still greater number of foreigners had been employed and naturalized for the purpose of defeating the *Americans*. This election gave the foreign "plunder party" a majority in one Board, and produced a tie in the other; how that tie has been turned into a majority for the foreigners, it is not our purpose now to discuss. But it has been, and the foreign party has, in consequence, full swing and sway.

And now, what of this great, immaculate, bold, fearless Mayor? How has he immortalized himself? What prodigious feat has he performed? What reform has he led the people in?

He has immortalized himself by procuring the "Pretorian Guards," the Marines, to be called out, marched to the polls of the Fourth ward, and there to shoot down peaceable, quiet, orderly, unsuspecting citizens! He has immortalized himself by threatening a crowd of people, gathered about the City Hall by curiosity, to see foreigners in American uniforms marching about our streets with a hostile intent, that if they did not instantly disperse he would order the troops to fire on them!

What has been the condition of our city under his administration? We only point to the "local" articles published daily, by *The States*, giving accounts of the street fights, of assaults with intent to kill, of stabbings, of indignities, and insults to respectable females, which are of constant occurrence, for an answer to this question. If *Know-Nothingism* has had its downfall—it has been utterly annihilated, as we are every day assured, how abundant to lay all the rioting and rowdism that disgraces our city at its door! If *Know-Nothingism* is dead, there are those—and the writer is one of them—who are constantly seeing and laboring its ghost with all the indomitable courage and fury that animated Don Quixote when he fought the wind-mills, and with about the same success.

We have only to add, fight away; belabor the wind-mill; redouble your strokes; it is always safe to kick a dead lion, and there is great glory to be won by it. Should the dead carcass of *Know-Nothingism* as Falstaff did that of the dead Hotspur, bear it to the feet of the President, and say to him, "There is *Know-Nothingism*, if you will do me any honor, [give me an office] so; if not, you may kill it next time yourself. I look to be a sixteen or an eighteen hundred dollar clerk, I assure you." But take care that the dead lion, or Hotspur, or *Know-Nothingism*, does not prove to be alive. The British thought the American army under Washington annihilated, when it appeared and routed them at Trenton, and finally drove them from the country.

T. WATKINS LIGON AND MAYOR SWANN, OF BALTIMORE.

We have seldom seen a more dignified and appropriate rebuke given to impertinent folly and ignorance than that contained in the answer of the Mayor of Baltimore to the communication of the gentleman above named, with reference to the measures necessary to be taken for the preservation of peace and good order in that city at the approaching election. The little gentleman who occupies the gubernatorial chair of Maryland seems to have forgotten, in the plenitude of his self-sufficiency, that his powers in the premises are strictly limited, and confined to the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the State. He will find to his mortification that, however ready the citizens of Baltimore may be to aid in preserving the public peace from aggressions at home or abroad, they will on no account tolerate or submit to arrogant assumption, come from what quarter it may. Under the charter of that city certain rights and privileges are secured to the corporation, among which is that of self-government in matters of police regulations, of which they will not suffer themselves to be robbed with impunity. Mayor Swann, as the chief magistrate of the city, has acquitted himself manfully and successfully of the official duties incumbent upon him ever since he has been in office, and is doubtless ready to do so again should occasion require. The civil and military powers of the Corporation are, for the time, vested in him, and he will, if necessary, cause them to be efficiently exerted for the preservation of good order, without the interference of Mr. Ligon, who, beyond the limits of his own misplaced authority, is no more than any other private citizen. Whatever right to interpose may exist to him as the Governor of the State in the event of the city authority being unable to sustain itself, that right exists only in such an event, and the existence of such a necessity can only be legitimately made known through the medium of those entrusted with its government. Whilst we are and always have been the upholders of law and order at all hazards, we are no less the opponents of violence, instigated by individual pretension under the garb of official authority. Thank God! we have in this country no constructive treason, but the powers conferred to the agents of the people are well and clearly defined by the law of the land, which must not be transcended. In this country, any exercise of power not legally delegated by the people through their legislative representatives may justly be regarded and punished as treason against that people, in whom alone the sovereign power is vested.

Had Mr. Ligon gone purposely to work to create popular disturbance, he could have hit upon no surer way of affecting his object than the one which from excessive ignorance, or a worse motive, he has adopted; and should it be persevered in, there is no telling to what extent it will operate. In England, whenever an election is to be held, all military display of power must be withdrawn to such a distance that it can in no way interfere with the freedom of the elective franchise, while in free America!!! the Governor of a State dares to attempt to interpose the military power to control an election, when there exists no necessity for the exercise of it, and probably will be none unless foreign agents and hirelings, instigated by others infinitely worse, morally, than themselves, shall create it. Mr. Ligon—for we insist that in the premises and under the circumstances, he is no more than any other private citizen—must have a care what he is about, for on him will necessarily rest the responsibility for any bloodshed that may take place, should blood be spilled, as it inevitably must. The men and officers ordered to be in readiness to act during Wednesday next against their fellow-citizens, will doubtless understand and justly appreciate the authority by which they are required to arm themselves against their brethren, and will treat it accordingly.

As for T. Watkins Ligon, as he, perhaps, unintentionally, but most appropriately styles himself, we again advise him to beware what he is doing. As T. Watkins Ligon he may do many things as Governor of Maryland, and as such "commander-in-chief of the militia" of that State, he cannot do; and it is well, perhaps, that he has signed his so-called orders, simply enough, to be sure, without his official title. In such a case, we hardly think the Major General, to whom these orders are addressed, will deem it their duty to obey them. They of course know the responsibility involved, and will govern themselves accordingly. Americans, as free men and good citizens of the United States, need not be taught their solemn duty on such an occasion. They know it, and will perform it by sustaining duly constituted legal authority in opposition to arrogant pretension.

"President Buchanan was walking on the Avenue yesterday afternoon, as blustering as the weather was, without even the protection of an overcoat. We never saw him look in better health and spirits, or move with more elasticity of step."

Upon reading the foregoing paragraph, it struck us that there was something of the Roman character in it, or at least that the spirit which pervades it has its parallel in the speeches and prophecies of Roman Senators—of Dolabella, Marcus Silanus, and Quintus Haterius, for instance. Tacitus, in his *Annals*, book 3, section 47, speaking of Tiberius, the emperor, having announced to the Senate his intention to show himself to the provinces [which he had no notion of doing] to allay the ferment and restore tranquility, says:—"Vows for his return, and solemn festivals, with other usual ceremonies, were decreed by the Senate. Dolabella, intending to display his genius in the trade of flattery, succeeded so far as to show his meanness and absurdity. He proposed that the emperor, on his return from Campania, should enter the city with the splendor of an ovation." Tiberius replied that "he was not such a novice to glory as to desire, in the evening of his days, the vain parade of a public entry, for an excursion that was little more than a party of pleasure to the suburbs of Rome."

Shortly after this, Tiberius, by letters to the Senate, desired that his son, Drusus, might be invested with the tribunician dignity, that precious title, invented by Augustus, importing nothing less than sovereign power.

"The Senate," says Tacitus, "was not taken by surprise; the emperor's intention had been foreseen, and flattery was ready with her servile train. Invention, notwithstanding, was at a loss for novelty. Statues were decreed to Tiberius and his son; altars were raised to the gods; temples were built and triumphal arches erected, with other honors of a similar nature. Marcus Silanus aimed at something new. Willing, at the expense of the consular dignity, to pay a compliment to the princeps, he proposed that, in all public and private registers, the year should no longer take its date from the names of the consuls, but from the persons invested with the tribunician power. Quintus Haterius went still further; he moved that the decrees of that day should be fixed up in the senate house in letters of gold. His motion was treated with contempt and ridicule. The fathers saw with indignation a superannuated senator, who, on the verge of life, would incur present infamy, without a prospect of future wages."

The author of the article we have copied from one of the "lesser organs" of this city may perhaps escape that "contempt and ridicule," "indignation," and "present infamy," incurred by Quintus Haterius, from the fact that he is not "senile," but "a prospect of future wages." Such servile flattery, such lacquetry at the heels of Mr. Buchanan, such "croaking of the pregnant kingly of the knee," go not unrewarded, but are remembered, marked, approved, and well paid for. Under this administration, "thrift is sure to follow flattery."

POLITICS VS. RELIGION AND FRIENDSHIP.

With those in power, there is nothing so important as politics; nothing which overrides that, save perhaps, now and then, family considerations. Take, for example, two men who are and have long been, warm and intimate personal friends; they belong to the same church, (Protestant); their families are intimate; they labor together in the same benevolent cause, for foreign or domestic missions, for the poor, or other philanthropic objects. One of the friends holds a situation under the government, and has the bestowal of no little patronage; is a Democrat, of course. The other is opposed to him in politics, out of employment, and in straightened circumstances. Will his kind and intimate friend, on whom he has conferred many a favor, and for whom he has done many a kind act, aid him in employment? Ask if the Indian will forgive his enemy, or forbear to take his life whenever he has an opportunity to do so; if the Sioux will lie down in peace with the Chippewa, or the Chippewa with the Sioux. Just as soon, and no sooner, will a Democrat give employment to his most intimate friend who happens to think that Americans ought to be permitted to rule their own country.

The above is no "fancy sketch." It is a picture of real life,—of a case known to us. The Democrat would see his friend and family starve, sooner than give him employment under the government; by doing so, he would feel that he had been guilty of treason to his party, which, in his estimation, is a higher crime, than treason to his country.

EXCELLENT.

A worthy contemporary, whose kindly feelings always prompt them to use the softest and most soothing terms, even when compelled to censure, in alluding to the fact that Senator Jones, of Tennessee, has lately acted with the Democrats—those very Democrats whom he, while Mr. Clay lived, fought with so much zeal, warmth and energy,—says, "We had hoped that the Democracy, in consideration of the somewhat ALTERED RELATIONS which Mr. Jones has held towards them since the decline of the Whig party, would have had the magnanimity to obtain from applying to his case the inexorable policy of 'rotation.'"

The relations between one who thinks proper to join his former enemies, and the party he has left, have heretofore been characterized by a somewhat harsh term, better suited to the feelings of one than the ear of the other. But the term "altered relations" at least saves the feelings and the ear, too, of one of the parties concerned. No man likes to be called traitor.

"THE FORT SNELLING 'STEELE.'"

Some one in the *States*, undertakes to fix the value of the land comprised in the Fort Snelling reservation, at \$7 per acre, and declares it to be worth no more.

Let him attempt to purchase it of its present proprietors, to whom it was clandestinely sold by the government, for \$100 an acre, and see if he can induce them to part with it. Land is worth what it will bring to those who own it; and at the time it was sold, there were those who would have been glad to obtain it for \$500,000. It is probable they know its value quite as well as he does who resides many hundred miles distant.

The Bostonians are a queer people, and have a queer way of talking and calling things. For instance, all other people in the world in designating a year, a day, a month, or a ward, would say, the first, second, third, fourth, and so on; but in their odd and unknown way they designate the wards of their city as "ward one," "ward two," "ward seven," &c.; and following the same form of speech we suppose, when asked how old any one is, they would reply, not, "he is in his twenty-fifth year," but "he is in his year twenty-five."

BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore Republican announces that Gov. Ligon intends to take upon himself the duty of preserving order in that city on the 4th of November next, the day of the State election. He has already applied for United States troops, and been wisely refused, for that purpose; and we are inclined to believe that he will not do much to secure peace and quiet, by attempting to usurp the duties of Mayor Swann on that day, who has publicly declared that he knows his duty and the responsibilities of his office, and that he means to hold and discharge the duties of his post, without intimidation from any quarter. In this resolution and position he will be sustained by the conservative people of that city, *en masse*.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE JOY.

The Clarksburg (Va.) relates the following melancholy occurrence:—"Last week, a son of Col. Joseph J. Winter, of this county, returned from Kansas after an absence of three years, we believe. His appearance had so changed that even his father did not recognize him when he entered the paternal mansion. After the son had made himself known, the father stepped to the door of an adjoining room, and calling to two of his daughters, informed them that a gentleman desired to see them. Upon entering the room, the young ladies did not at first recognize their brother; but almost instantly the eldest, named Cecilia, recognized him, and sank almost to the floor, dead. Being somewhat delicate, the joyous surprise of this unexpected meeting, her long-absent brother, to whom she was deeply attached, was too much, and her gentle spirit took its flight to realms where her happiness will endure forever."

Money matters are improving considerably in New York.

"That rowdism is dominant in Baltimore cannot be questioned. It is useless to attempt to palliate or conceal it. The ruffianism is becoming more and more exasperated, reckless, and murderous. Unless some decided steps are taken to arrest its onward march, there is no telling what will be the consequences. Private property and private life will be no longer secure; general anarchy must ensue, and the majesty of our law become an obsolete idea."

The Union publishes the above from the Methodist Protestant, not a partisan paper, with an air of exultation, as if it sustained the Union's and other Locofoco papers' assertions that all the rowdism in Baltimore was chargeable to the Americans.

We never denied that there was rowdism there; we know there is, and ruffianism too; but we know also who are the rowdies and ruffians; we know that they are mostly foreigners, of the most worthless class.

It is known to every Baltimorean that the famous Eighth Ward is the pandemonium of that city, in which it is unsafe for any person, and especially any well-dressed person, to appear, more particularly after dark. And who are the inhabitants of that ward? The Irish. Scarcely an American dare reside there; and a respectable woman will hardly venture into the street there after dark, even with a protector. This is the only ward the Democrats carried at the late election. It seems, then, that the only Democratic ward in the city is the very home and headquarters of ruffianism and rowdism. The Union is welcome to make as much out of this fact as it can.

Proclamation by the Governor of Maryland.

I, T. Watkins Ligon, Governor of the State of Maryland, hereby make this proclamation to the citizens of Baltimore.

Having been credibly informed by a large and respectable number of citizens of Baltimore that serious apprehensions are entertained that the approaching general election is threatened with extreme violence and disorder in this city, sufficient to terrify and keep away from the polls many peaceable voters, unless the civil arm is vigorously interposed for their protection, and being fully convinced of the justice of this apprehension from the events of the elections of 1856 and of the recent municipal election in the city, I have felt it my duty to repair to this city to fulfill my constitutional obligations to afford to the citizens the faithful observance of the laws. Accordingly, I have addressed the Mayor of the city, and solicited his co-operation in adequate measures for the protection of the peace of the city. So far I have received from him no satisfactory responses; and being resolved to be involved in no failure of duty by postponing measures which can only be efficiently carried out, under the circumstances, by the greatest promptitude, I hereby proclaim to the citizens of Baltimore that, in virtue of my powers and duties under the Constitution and laws of the State, I have directed the proper military officers to enroll and hold in readiness their respective corps for active service at once, and especially on the approaching day of election, and I have issued to them full instructions to preserve the peace of the city, and secure to the legal voters their rights against the violence and intimidation of the lawless ruffians who have disgraced the city and outraged the elective rights in the recent election.

In thus acting I have sought merely to discharge my duty and insure to the citizen the rights pledged to him by the Constitution and the laws, and I earnestly invoke the moral support and aid of all good citizens who value their government and its privileges.

Especially do I forewarn all persons against all illegal conduct in the obstruction of voters, and admonish them of the serious responsibility which awaits the infraction of the law.

It is to be seen if republicanism is adequate for its own protection. The Governor confidently relies on the loyalty of the citizens of this great metropolis, and in the hearty readiness with which they will co-operate in the vindication of the laws of the State from any ignominious violation to lawless ruffians. If they do, all parties will rejoice at the triumph of Government, and every good man in the conviction that the pledges of the Constitution are not an empty mockery. At all events the Governor will do his duty. If constitutional authority and the laws are upheld and vindicated, the responsibility must rest elsewhere.

But there is no reason to fear any adverse result. The Governor will not question the fidelity of the military arm, or doubt its ability for any emergency that may arise. The military officers with whom I have consulted express their readiness to serve the State, and I have no doubt of their sufficiency for the occasion; and good citizens may confidently trust that their title to a constitutional government will be fully redeemed.

Let citizens, therefore, exercise their rights, abstain from disorder and violence, and stand in the genius of the Constitution and the laws.

Let no man leave the precincts of his ward, unless ordered to do so by competent authority. Thus he will promote the fairness of the election and avoid the just retribution that will be dealt to those who engage in disorder and violence, and from polls to polls for the purpose of illegal voting, and to deter peaceable citizens from the exercise of their rights. But it is the sincere hope of the Governor that the majesty of the law, supported by the countenance of good citizens, will make the cheating election a signal triumph to those who believe in the capacity of the people for self-government.

Given under my hand, at the city of Baltimore, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

T. WATKINS LIGON.

By the Governor,
J. PIERCE, Secretary of State.

ORDER NO. 1.

Headquarters M. A. Baltimore, Oct. 28, 1857.
Major General George H. Stewart, commanding 1st La. Division, M. V.—You are hereby ordered to hold your entire command ready for immediate service, fully equipped, and report to me at noon on Saturday next.

T. WATKINS LIGON.

ORDER NO. 2.

Headquarters M. A. Baltimore, Oct. 28, 1857.
John Spear Smith, Major General 3d Division, M. V.—You are hereby ordered to enroll and embody, without delay, six regiments, of not less than six hundred men each, (to be officered and equipped), and hold the same in readiness for service by noon on Saturday next, and report to me.

T. WATKINS LIGON.

DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATION.

Democratic legislation has been constantly adverse to domestic industry. In its zeal for "free trade"—a high sounding term, raking as a party cry, but little understood by those who assume to know all about it—the Democratic party has legislated in favor of foreign manufactures and against our own, cheating our own labor of its fair reward, and protecting and patronizing the industry of other nations. In its zeal for a sound currency it has separated the Government from the people, destroyed the great regulator of currency and exchange, and left the financial affairs of the country to the mercy of a few bank presidents in the city of New York, who play with the vast interests thus placed under their control with as little thought or care for the effect their movements as children have who throw fireworks into the public highway, and perchance frighten horses and cause destruction and damage, wounds and death.—*Exchange paper.*

The steamer *Peria* brought out \$1,000,000 in certificates of deposit in the banks of England and Liverpool, payable at sight, to purchase cotton, and breadstuffs.

European Intelligence.

The British steamship *Peria* brought to New York nearly one million of dollars in specie. She sailed from Liverpool on the 17th inst. A large amount of gold had reached England from Australia. Cotton had declined, and breadstuffs were quiet.

Queen Victoria and the royal family left Baltimore on the 14th for the South. A public reception was given them at Aberdeen, where they were the guests of the Earl of Aberdeen.

A circular had been issued from the Colonial Office to the Governors of the various colonies, calling on them to look to the defense of their provinces, and "not to neglect that reasonable amount of warlike preparation which it is desirable should be every where maintained."

LONDON, OCT. 16—ONE O'CLOCK.

There has been about \$200,000 in sovereigns taken from the bank for shipment to America. The amount of gold for which freight has been engaged for that destination is \$200,000, which has been insured at six to eight per cent. at Lloyd's and with the insurance companies.

The Royal Charter, from Australia, has arrived with \$250,000, and the King Philip with \$100,000, together making \$350,000, a sum which will meet the demands and prevent any further withdrawals from the Bank for some time. From the continent there is about \$45,000 in silver reported.

There is a good demand for money, and the rates are firm, but the extreme present rate is noticed has in a great measure subsided, and a healthier tone pervades mercantile and monetary circles. The improvement in the aspect of affairs gives more stability to the market for consols, which are now up to 88-3/8 to 7-8 for the account, and look as if they would go still better, being the to-day of 3-8 per cent, the opening price having been 88-1/4 to 3-8. Exchange bills are 10s to 5s, discount. Money is very abundant on the stock exchange, and the jobbers are short of stock.—There is no particular movement in the foreign securities. Business is quiet and quotations steady.

HALF PAST TWO O'CLOCK.

There has been a further improvement in consols, and the market is firm. The present quotation for money is 88-5/8 to 3-4, and for the account 88-7/8 to 9. The Bank of Holland had advanced its rate of discount from 4 to 5 per cent.

The Bank of Antwerp had advanced its rates from 3-1/2 to 4-1/2.

The inauguration of the statue of Thomas Moore had taken place in Dublin with great eclat. The Lord Lieutenant took part in the proceedings.

A report was current that the cholera had made its appearance in the village of Stratford, near London, and that within a few days seventeen cases had occurred and seven deaths.

The London Gazette contains a notice that the Bishopric of Toronto has been reconstructed, and a new See created to be called the Bishopric of Huron, with Dr. Cronyn as the first Bishop.

The Siamese Ambassador and suite had arrived at Malta en route for England.

Mr. Ten Broeck had won another race at Newmarket with his horse Belle. He was unaided and made a fine race of it.

The American barque *Warden*, bound from Newport, Wales, to Boston, with a cargo of railroad iron, was wrecked on Santon sands, near Burnstable lighthouse, on the 9th inst. The captain and three of the crew were washed ashore on pieces of the wreck, but the seven other men composing the crew were drowned. The body of the chief mate, the son of a wealthy gentleman in America had been recovered. The cargo was expected to be saved.

PORTUGAL.

Advices from Lisbon are to the effect of October. The yellow fever has spread to other parts of the city, and the number of cases has increased to about one hundred and fifty a day, and the deaths to thirty-five.

Letters from Lisbon state that a financial crisis had manifested itself there.

The populace were dissatisfied with the sanitary measures of the Government, and an outbreak was anticipated. Robberies had already commenced.

AUSTRIA.